

N.Y. City's Plea for Polio Serum Gets a 'No' in Washington

—See Page 3

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British Colonel Tells of Life as POW in Korea

By ALAN WINNINGTON

KAESONG, Korea. — Lt. Col. Power James Carne, 47-year-old commander of the 1st Battalion Gloucesters and highest-ranking British officer captured in the Korean war, is now here in Kaesong and will soon be on his way home. He is fit, brown as a polished chestnut, and in high spirits. He is taking with him seven beautiful stone carvings executed during his two years and four months of imprisonment.

"They are a bit heavy," he said, "so I farmed some of them out among other officers to carry for me."

Carne's story as he related it to me, sitting in a tent overlooking

the green-blue of lovely valleys and mountains on the outskirts of Kaesong, makes nonsense of the American "death march" and other atrocity stories.

"He said his officers are 'superbly fit' and are in 'splendid physical shape.'"

"Their fitness is due to two things," he said, "the facilities and treatment in the camp and the fact that they took plenty of exercise and sport."

Carne had special quarters away from the rest of the officers in the camp, in a cottage with a personal aide.

"There was plenty of reading material for officers," he said. "I read some Dickens but mainly

spent my time stone-carving."

Among his recent works were a Celtic cross he had carved for an altar in the officers' chapel, some emblems of the Gloucester Regiment, scenes from Korean life and a very beautiful sphinx on which he spent ten months.

The Gloucester Battalion was wiped out at the end of April, 1951, when it was encircled. Most who remained of the battalion were taken prisoners.

HOW MANY LOST?

On the march back to the prisoner-of-war camp, Carne said: "It took six weeks. We did 12 to 15 miles daily. We slept in villages back from the roads dur-

ing the daytime and marched at night to avoid planes.

"Every now and again if it rained we stopped over a night for a short rest. The wounded were put on ox carts, walking wounded were allowed to start off ahead of the others with some of their comrades so they would not be rushed to keep up with the rest."

"How many men did you lose on the march?" I asked him.

He looked at me in some surprise and said: "As far as I know we never lost a man. We left a few badly wounded ones at villages on the way, but as far as I know they later turned up."

He added: "If any of those had

died I am sure I would have heard it on the news grapevine in the camp."

DREAM OF HOME

He was very pleased to hear that the rest of the Gloucester troops had already passed through Panmunjom and were in excellent health and spirits.

He said he was looking forward to a glass of beer in the quiet of his own home.

The transit camp in which officers and sergeants are living in Kaesong looks like the training camp of an Olympic team, with magnificently bronzed and muscled men in prime physical fitness exercising, playing games or sun-bathing.

Dulles Rattles Sabre at China In Legion Speech

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2. — Secretary of State John Foster Dulles today threatened to wage war against the Chinese People's Republic if it takes any action in Asia which the Eisenhower State Department would consider "aggression" in Indo-China.

Dulles, in an address at the American Legion convention here, indicated the U. S. government was ready to launch a new war directed at the people of Indo-China and China if "vital interests" of U. S. (the Wall St. bankers) were resisted by what he called "aggression."

The secretary, in a sabre rattling speech, told the legionnaires China should have "learned a lesson" in Korea. But he claimed "a single Chinese aggressive front extends from Korea on the north to Indo-China in the Far East."

Dulles bolstered his own warlike aggressive plans with the statement that "Communist China has been and is now training, equipping and supplying the Communist forces in Indo-China."

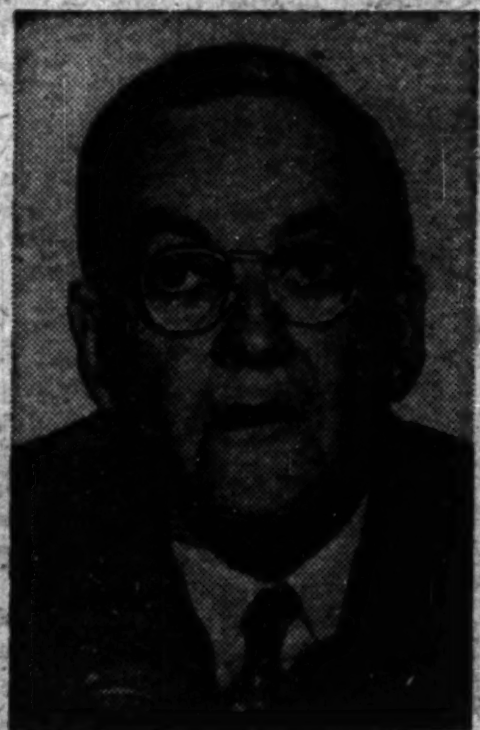
Planning to sacrifice thousands more lives of American youths in new wars of U. S. imperialist aggression, the secretary told the legionnaires there is a "risk" in the new war program. He said the "risk" was the same as in Korea. He said he feared China might send its army into Indo-China.

Dulles threatened "grave consequences."

Ironically, the secretary said he was speaking "soberly" in the "interest of peace."

He said the U. S. wants "peace" in Indo-China and an end of the eight year war of the people of that country against French imperialism.

He praised the Korean adventure, stating "some persons" made a "cruel misjudgment" in be-



DULLES

lieving American troops fought and died "uselessly" in that far-off Asia outpost.

Dulles made fanciful predictions that Soviet airmen and soldiers will "desert" their country if heightened war develops in Asia. He claimed "Communist armies" are now "less dependable," in an effort to get popular support for his new proposed military aggressions.

New U. S. Note on Germany Reported

PARIS, Sept. 2.—Joint notes from the U.S., Britain and France, delivered to the Soviet Union, insist that formation of an all-German government be postponed till after all-German elections, well-informed sources said here today.

Cut Prices, Add Jobs, Union Tells Chrysler

DETROIT, Sept. 2.—Cut your prices if you can't sell your cars any other way, the CIO United Workers, Local 7, in effect, told the Chrysler Corp.

Jesse Cindiff, the local's president, told Chrysler's president, Tex Colbert:

"We feel that if the price of

your product was reduced accordingly, more people would buy your cars and thus our members would be able to work steadily on a 5-day basis."

Local 7 and other Chrysler union members have been shortchanged on a full workweek most of the summer. The corporation blamed some supplier strikes.

Heat Burns Through 9th Day

The nation's worst heat wave of the year burned through its ninth day yesterday and health authorities said it had killed at least 100 persons in the eastern two-thirds of the country. The Weather Bureau said a solid air mass had surged down from Canada into Montana and the Dakotas, but they doubted it would extend eastward far enough to relieve the heat in the baking mid-west and east.

Doctors warned dwellers in the heat belt to "take it easy" during the hot spell to avoid heart attacks and heat prostration.

In New York the Health Department said there had been twice as many deaths as are "statistically expected" for this time of the year.

In Peekskill, N. Y., Charles Blythe, 18, completed 15 minutes of calisthenics in the shade during

pre-football practice. He was about to start jogging around the track when he fell dead of heat exhaustion.

Some Chicago offices, closed before noon to get workers out of stuffy offices.

U. S. District Judge Win G. Knoch offered to let lawyers remove their coats in his Chicago courtroom. None did.

Two thousand workers at a Philadelphia clothing plant refused to go to work because of the heat and two other firms let their 900 employees go home.

Philadelphia alone reported 65

deaths due to the extreme temperatures.

Two men die of heat-induced heart attacks yesterday at St. Paul, Minn., and many others were hospitalized by heatstroke.

At Toronto, Ont., the heat melted materials on the roof of the Graphic Arts Building at the Canadian National Exhibition Tuesday and caused it to sag 15 feet.

Score of spectators fled when it appeared the entire building would cave in and the area was roped off today.

At Chicago Heights, Ill., truckloads of newly-harvested tomatoes burst their skins as the heat expanded the pulp and juice as they were carted to canneries.

With a somewhat disjointed sense of timing, the U.S. Civil Service Board advertised for extra postoffice help to handle the Christmas rush.

At Milwaukee, Marquette University football tackle Frank Scaffidi sweated off 10 pounds, dropping from 242 to 232, during a two-hour practice session.

A hundred Bell Telephone Co. employees returned to work today when the company promised to install air conditioning in the Sandusky, O., exchange. The workers walked out Tuesday when the mercury climbed to 100 in their workrooms.

The Electric Institute reported at New York that so many people used electric fans and air conditioners overtime last week that the nation's utilities had to put out a record production of 8,539,577,000 kilowatt hours of power.

Hundreds of Chicagoans who dragged cots to Lake Michigan beaches in search of a cool night's sleep were disappointed. Police carried out a standing curfew order and forced them to leave, but let them sleep in nearby parks.

Drought conditions were becoming dangerous in the midwest Chicago was in its 21st day without an official rainfall and Illinois generally was reported to be 10 inches short of the normal fall of rain for the season.

Twenty workers collapsed from the near 100-degree heat at the Chain & Belt Co. plant in Springfield, Mass., today and the company closed the plant, sending the remaining 400 employees home.

DODGE WORKERS VOTE BY FOUR TO ONE FOR STRIKE

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, Sept. 2.—By a vote of 80 per cent, Dodge-Chrysler workers today voted strike action against speedup in defense of their union conditions. Union leaders declared that planned production, including a 30-week with 40 hours pay, and an annual wage, will have to be put into effect.

Management sent home workers yesterday while the strike vote was being taken, hoping in this way to cut down the vote, and to blame the union for the layoff.

Chrysler has cut off wash-up time for the 20,000 Dodge main workers. It is planning a runaway

shop to Indianapolis to build its transmissions, using labor at six cents an hour less. The company is also forcing stewards to work, thus cutting down on time for settling grievances.

Joe Cheal, president of CIO United Auto Workers, Local 3, and Pat Quinn, vice-president, said Dodge workers haven't had a full week pay since the last week of June, and workers need a full pay to maintain an American standard of living.

The union leaders declare this is one reason why the union must fight for a guaranteed annual wage or a 30-hour week with no loss of pay.

Orders Arrest of Phone Union Leader for Criticizing Court

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 2.—A judge today ordered the arrest of a top official of the CIO Communications Workers Union today and demanded he show cause why he should not be held in contempt for allegedly saying the Indiana Bell Telephone Co. had "weight and power" with the courts.

Judge John L. Niblack ordered the arrest of International Vice-President A. T. ones, Washington, who has been in Indianapolis in connection with a 43-day strike of 6,900 CWA members against Bell.

Niblack, who last week banned all picketing at Indianapolis Bell property but amended his order a few hours later to allow some

picketing, ordered Jones placed in \$5,000 bail until he comes to court to show cause why he should not be held in contempt.

Sheriff's deputies were sent to arrest Jones at a downtown hotel, but he was not there.

Niblack, of Marion County Superior Court, said Jones must "explain whether his statement was made maliciously or through ignorance."

The judge charged Jones "willfully and maliciously" caused to be printed in newspapers a statement which said Bell had "given the citizens . . . more than one glimpse of its weight and power with the courts."

Cuban Union Leader Held as Hostage by Batista

By HELEN SIMON TRAVIS

HAVANA, Sept. 2 (ALN).—Lazaro Pena, a vice-president of the Latin American Confederation of Labor and of the World Federation of Trade Unions, is one of the prominent persons who have been jailed as hostages by the dictatorship of Gen. Fulgencia Batista. He and the top leaders of a wide variety of opposition groups including the Ortodoxo, Autentico, Liberal and Popular Socialist (Communist) parties, are threatened with execution in the event of another attempt to overthrow the regime.

The attempted coup of July 28 in Santiago was engineered by a group of Ortodoxos, a conservative party, who apparently waited to beat ex-Pres. Carlos Prío's Autenticos to the punch. It ended quickly in disaster. About 100 were killed and Batista was given an excuse for ending what remained of civil liberties.

Neither progressive labor forces,

of which Pena is the recognized leader nor the Popular Socialists had any connection with the abortive putsch, but is they who have been the chief targets of the repressive measures that the regime promptly executed.

In addition to Pena, jailed leaders of labor include Gonzalo Colorado of the Tobacco Workers Union and Marcos Hernandez, Rolando Ramos, Luis Castellanos and others of rayon and henequen unions.

Strikes and public assembly have been banned and opposition newspapers either suppressed or silenced by strict censorship. Criticism of the government has been made punishable by up to three years in prison. Habeas corpus has been abrogated, and the police have searched without warrant hundreds of houses—in some cases just about tearing them apart in the process.

But despite the atmosphere of



LAZARO PENA

repression, scores of petitions seeking the release of Pena have been sent to Batista by workers in the

shops and cane fields, indicating both the popularity of the veteran union leader and a widespread mood of anger and discontent.

The fundamental fact is that economic conditions have worsened steadily since Batista seized power by a coup on March 10, 1952, preventing elections which he was certain to have lost.

The wages of henequen workers have been cut by as much as 35 percent. The railroads have laid off 2,000. Some 500 bus workers have been fired, and the rest handed a 20 percent wage cut.

The root of such developments is an international agreement to cut sugar production in Cuba which has meant a cut in the island's basic crop from 7 to 5 million tons. Sugar workers now get only five instead of six months employment yearly, cutting their income by 20 percent. A million are unemployed on this relatively small island.

What is said and done in the U.S. about Cuban repression is taken most seriously here. There is general agreement here that the Cuban events are attributable directly or indirectly, to U.S. intervention.

Batista was speedily recognized after his coup and his accession was known to be pleasing to the State Department. U.S. investors have a \$700 million stake in Cuba—largest amount in any Latin American country except oil-rich Venezuela. Reports widely circulated here indicate that a U.S. military attache is constantly at Batista's headquarters in Camp Columbia.

It was reported here that the United Packinghouse Workers (CIO) recently expressed appreciation for Cuban Labor solidarity which enabled the U.S. union to win a long drawn out refinery strike. Cuban workers have expressed the feeling that U.S. labor assistance might help them defeat the same monopoly.

ACLU Hits Move By Brownell on Lawyers' Guild

The American Civil Liberties Union today called on Attorney General Herbert Brownell to revise certain procedures in the hearings granted organizations on his "subversive" list. The Union termed the procedures "dangerous departures from the principle of due process."

The Union, through its executive director, Patrick Murphy Malin, wrote Brownell that "there should be no public announcement of the contemplated designation of any organizations before judgment has been reached after hearing. . . . We believe even more strongly that there should be no announcement of any allegations or 'determination' in advance of such

a hearing. . . . The very purpose of a hearing is stultified if the 'determination' has been made beforehand. The essence of hearing lies in the presentation of evidence, and equally, in the opportunity to answer. Both of these points seem to us to be particularly important where an executive department undertakes the responsibility of being both prosecutor and judge."

The ACLU letter was based on the Attorney General's speech to the American Bar Association on Aug. 27 when he announced that the National Lawyers Guild was being placed on the "subversive" list and a hearing held.

6 MORE FILIPINO CANNERY WORKERS SEIZED ON COAST

SEATTLE, Sept. 1.—Six more Filipino cannery workers are held at immigration detention quarters under the Walter-McCarran Act in lieu of \$1,000 bail each, International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Local 37 disclosed this week.

The new arrests bring the total picked to 11. The first five seized have been paroled to their attorneys.

Attorney Sarah Lesser reported that one of the original five victims, Alejandro Raca Alcantra, has been ordered excluded from the U. S. after a perfunctory Walter Act hearing in which Alcantra was denied counsel or interpreter. The exclusion order is on appeal to the Board of Immigration Appeals in Washington.

As interpreted by district immigration director John P. Boyd, the Walter law gives his office dictatorial powers over thousands of foreign-born workers who work summers in Alaska. Boyd defines Alaska as a foreign country, not a U.S. territory. Each plane load of returning cannery workers has been grilled and screened by Boyd's agents.

About 1,000 men have yet to return, Mensalvas said.

All 11 men faced with possible exclusion, he said, came to the U. S. prior to 1934. The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals has ruled Filipinos who arrived before 1934

are not deportable. Boyd ignores this decision.

UNFAIR HEARING

In appealing Alcantra's exclusion order, Atty. Lesser contended Alcantra was denied a fair hearing. She said that the section of the Walter-McCarran Act under which Alcantra has been ordered excluded "was not meant to apply" to him.

"Alcantra speaks little English, yet no effort was made to discover whether he understood the exclusion hearing," Miss Lesser said.

"If he had correctly understood the nature of the proceedings against him, he would not have waived the right to counsel," she added.

Mine, Mill Union Reaches Pact With Idaho Firm

DENVER, Sept. 2.—A breakthrough in negotiations with non-ferrous metal companies in the Coeur d'Alene district of Idaho is announced by the International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers. The union said it reached a settlement this week with Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining Co., largest operator in the district, calling for a general wage increase of eight and a half cents, retroactive to Feb. 1.

Negotiations with Sunshine Mining Co. and with 16 smaller Coeur d'Alene operators are going on.

Jersey Governor Urged to Name Negro Judge

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 2.—The Progressive Party of New Jersey has asked Gov. Driscoll to appoint a Negro to fill one of the remaining vacancies on the Superior Court, and to fill the vacancy left by Judge Francis on the Essex County Court by a Negro judge.

In a letter to Driscoll, Mrs. Katharine Van Orden, vice-chairman, said these two appointments would go further than any other step he could take toward eliminating "second-class citizenship" in New Jersey. She called it a disgrace that there is not one single Negro judge in New Jersey, despite the large Negro population and the many well-qualified Negro lawyers.

ADMINISTRATION 'STILL WORKING' ON T-H MESSAGE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (FP).—Labor Secretary Martin P. Durkin told a press conference that the administration is "still working on a Taft-Hartley message to Congress." He expects it to be made public soon, he said, but he refused to say whether it will be the same one made public during the closing days of the Congress session and then recalled.

A set of 19 recommendations for changes, including the provision to make Federal labor law take precedence over state laws

and elimination of some mandatory injunctions, was prepared by the White House after months of labor and shown to key members of Congress. It was mysteriously withdrawn, however, before becoming official. It was reliably reported at the time that Vice-President Nixon, chairman H. Alexander Smith (R-NJ) of the Senate labor committee and chairman Samuel K. McConnell (R-Pa) of the House labor committee blocked the recommendation because it was "too pro-labor."

Dixiecrats Push Internal Fight in Democratic Party

CHICAGO, Sept. 2 (FP).—The north-south feud in the Democratic Party, sometimes buried in recent years but never far below the surface, flared into the open again this week. At issue were preparations for a celebration for the party's titular head, Adlai E. Stevenson, to be held here Sept. 14-15.

The occasion is being used to take stock within the Democratic Party and to prepare for the 1954 Congressional elections.

A group of southern Democratic leaders have announced they will boycott the rally. Some of them supported Eisenhower last year.

Spokesmen for the Democratic National Committee denied invitations had gone to the defecting Dixiecrats, including political figures like Texas Gov. Allan Shivers. Shivers and some of the others claimed they were invited but are turning down the invitations.

that of Sen. Spessard L. Holland of Florida. He said he would not attend the rally because the South could gain nothing from such a meeting as now organized.

Florida's votes went to Eisenhower last year, but the position of leading Florida Democrats, including Holland, remained in doubt until late in the campaign. Stevenson made an appearance in Florida under auspices of the state Democratic organization.

Holland in effect said that southerners would boycott the present Democratic national organization "until the party organization takes the South into full partnership in drafting the platform and picking the nominees." The reference to drafting the platform seemed clearly to imply that the southern Democrats would insist on taking civil rights pledges out of the party's program.

Whether or not such key figures in the Democratic Party as Sen. Lyndon Johnson of Texas would attend the rally remained in doubt. Northern Democrats, including the bulk of the party's liberals and labor representatives, had majorities in the controlling party bodies. But southerners like Johnson, Senate minority leader, wielded the party's leverage in Congress.

Emerging from the dispute were two questions which have hovered over the Democratic Party for some years and are more to the front now than ever:

1. Will there be a formal split between the liberal northerners and the Dixiecrat southern wing?
2. If such a split occurs, will the liberals make a major contest in democratic primaries throughout the South, drawing heavily for reinforcement on the rapidly swelling army of registered Negro voters?

CIO Gives \$\$ To Help School Jimcrow Suit

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (FP).—CIO secretary-treasurer James B. Carey announced today that the CIO was giving a check for \$2,500 to attorney Thurgood Marshall of the NAACP to help finance the rehearing before the U. S. Supreme Court of school segregation cases in the District of Columbia and a number of key states.

Carey said the CIO will also give its "fullest cooperation and assistance" through its legal department.

The school cases were argued at length during the court session just closed and are set for rehearing early in the next session.

ACLU to Fight L.A. Council Ban On Reporter

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 2.—The American Civil Liberties Union of this city today was preparing to fight the action of the City Council in withdrawing press privileges of the Daily People's World, and barring its reporter, Don Wheel-
din, from its press section.

The Council by a 14-0 vote yesterday adopted a resolution to eject Wheel-
din from the People's World published a story concerning the son of Councilman Harold Harby.

Wheel-
din, the only Negro employed by a Los Angeles newspaper, according to the People's World managing editor, Al Richmond, did not even write the story.

The Los Angeles ACLU is expected to seek a writ of mandamus to annul the Council's action. The People's World has covered the Los Angeles City Council since Jan. 1, 1938.

CIO Furniture Union Wins in 5 Virginia Plants

MARTINSVILLE, Va., Sept. 2 (FP).—The CIO United Furniture Workers won an election here at five American furniture Co. plants by 719 to 225. In an election two years ago the union won by a margin of only 533 to 500.

Condolences to Virginia Gardner

The staff of the Daily Worker extends its condolences to Virginia Gardner upon the death of her brother.

Gov't Hints Surrender to Byrnes On FEPC Clause in Crop Contract

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Agriculture Department officials today indicated they were looking for a way to appease Gov. James F. Byrnes, kinsman of the Dixiecrats, who recently launched a fight against an FEPC clause in the government's crop loan program. This clause, which banks must sign if they wish to participate in crop loans, commits signers not to discriminate against job applicants because of race.

John H. Davis, assistant Secretary of Agriculture and president of the Commodity Credit Corp., said the Justice Department probably will be asked—either by President Eisenhower or Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson—to determine if the clause belongs in the support loan contracts, and if so just how it should be interpreted.

Recently, officials emphasized, the Agriculture Department increased the interest rates on farm price support loans from three and a half to four per cent to keep banks interested in handling loans



BYRNES

on corn, wheat, cotton and other farm crops. The extra interest was added to the banks' share.

Such statements were seen by observers as paving the way for surrendering to Byrnes and to southern white supremacy bankers on the FEPC issue.

UE DECLARES COMPANY UNIONISM IS GOAL OF SEN. BUTLER'S HEARINGS

Sen. John M. Butler is "seeking to bring back company unionism under the smokescreen of 'fighting Communism' the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers (UE) declared today.

The union announced its officers requested an opportunity to appear before hearings of the subcommittee headed by the Maryland Senator, scheduled to begin Nov. 1.

The three-man task force, a subcommittee of witchhunter Sen. Jenner's committee, will "investigate" whether "there is any need for additional legislation to eliminate Communist influence" in the unions. Actually, the committee will work to advance the Butler bill, which would subject all unions in the country to the authority of the Subversive Activities Control Board, set up under the McCarran Law.

A mere charge from any source against a union or any of its officers that they are "Communist" influenced, would be grounds for suspension of that union's collective bargaining rights until SACB clears it, if the Butler bill is passed.

"Sen. Butler," declared the UE, "who owes his job to Sen. Mc-

Carthy, has announced that he intends to undertake a drive to destroy unions and union conditions at the very moment when industry is laying off thousands of workers."

In announcing that hearings of his committee would begin Nov. 1, Butler boasted he was promised the cooperation of Attorney Gen-

WOODWORKERS' PAPER HITS NAMING OF BYRNES TO UN

PORTLAND, Sept. 2.—Appointment of Dixiecrat Gov. James Byrnes of South Carolina as U.S. delegate to the United Nations is rapped in the current issue of the CIO International Woodworkers official organ.

While the paper apparently opposes the appointment on the ground that it "thereby gives the Reds another propaganda weapon," it adds:

"Byrnes apparently thinks white persons are members of a superior race. He has threatened to close his state's schools if the Supreme Court says Negroes must be allowed to attend. . . . While a member of his state's legislature he opposed anti-lynching bills and appropriations for Howard University. . . . As a U.S. Senator from

1931 to 1943 he filibustered against anti-lynching bills."

Wage Raises Avert 40-State Phone Strike

The long-distance telephone workers and American Telephone & Telegraph reached an agreement yesterday providing for raises of \$1.50 to \$3.50 a week.

The pact also includes some concessions on vacations and on the time it must take a worker to reach the maximum pay for his classification.

The pact, averting a strike that would stretch to 40 states, affects 22,000 workers. The terms are subject to ratification by Oct. 5 by the members of the CIO Communications Workers of America.

The increases will apply on present weekly wages of \$36.50 to \$62 for operators of long distance lines and \$38.50 to a top of \$104 a week for maintenance employees. The pattern of raises is pretty much in line with the settlements in Bell divisions throughout the country.

The first of the settlements, \$1 to \$3 a week, was reached for Southwestern Bell. It appears that the company had, in the main, been successful in forcing that level on the other divisions, although Indiana's OWA is still fighting the company in a strike that is now in its 44th day.

Cement Truck Strike Ended

The two month strike of 1,200 cement and gravel truck drivers, members of Local 282, AFL Teamsters Union, ended officially yesterday with the announcement from both union officials and rank and file spokesmen of their intention of resuming work pending arbitration of their wage demands.

The back-to-work decision, followed on repeated rank and file rejection of the companies' 40-cent hourly offer, came after Teamster international president Dave Beck ordered the workers to end the strike.

A rank and file spokesman said the men had been assured by mayoralty aspirant Robert Blaikie that he would represent the men in any arbitration of their demands.

The strike, which halted work on virtually all large-scale construction projects in the city, idled some 100,000 other building trades workers who could not work because of the lack of cement and gravel for building foundations.

Weeks of negotiations under the direction of Mayor Impellitteri and his labor relations director, Daniel Kornblum, produced no concessions from the cement bosses which the truck drivers would accept.

The rank and file announcement of the strike's end was issued from Blaikie's office. Blaikie had charged a "conspiracy" between Mayor Impellitteri and two of the largest employers, William J. (Mr. Big) McCormack and the family of the late publisher Generoso Pope, to prolong the strike and use it for political purposes. Both McCormack and the Pope family have long been supporters of the Impellitteri machine.

Capitalists Also Sweat

BIARRITZ, France, Sept. 2.—Nearly 2,000 of the international elite danced away the night beside a perfumed lake and ate sucking pig off gold plates early today in the ornate 18th Century setting of Europe's biggest post-war party.

A cannonade of champagne corks launched the all-night frolic given by the Marquis de Cuevas, Chilean-born ballet director, and his wife, the grand-daughter of the late John D. Rockefeller. It was said to have cost them \$100,000.

The cannonade continued throughout the night. The sultry weather sent the guests diving toward 3,000 bottles of champagne, 20 barrels of wine and the 200 bottles of rum provided for their

palates. One servant passed out under the task of rushing magnums of champagne to thirsty lips. Guests were equal to the emergency and drank straight from the bottles.

Women wearing \$1,500,000 in jewels perspired freely under their heavy and ornate 18th Century costumes and sat by the lake dangling their hot feet while swans drifted by on the perfumed waters.

The first arrivals through the monumental traffic jam outside the Chiberta Country Club were Mr. and Mrs. Abell of Baltimore, attired as revolutionary "Sans Culottes" peasants. Mrs. Abell carried (Continued on Page 6)

City's Plea for More Anti-Polio Serum Gets A Cold 'No' From Eisenhower Officials

By HARRY RAYMOND

Dr. John F. Mahoney and a group of city and state health officials returned to the city yesterday empty handed after pleading in Washington with Public Health Service officials for supplies of gamma globulin for inoculation of youngsters exposed to the dread polio disease in camps and summer schools.

Federal health officers told Dr. Mahoney and a group of prominent physicians who accompanied him to the nation's capital they could give "no assurance whatsoever" that they could get additional supplies of the blood serum if they should exhaust the present supplies through mass inoculation.

City health officials had been asked by parents of 450 children who attended the day camp of the Jewish Community House of Bensonhurst — children who had been exposed to two cases of polio-for G.C. treatment for the children.

The Brooklyn parents had ringed City Hall and the residence

of Mayor Impellitteri with picket lines demanding GG treatment for their children. The Mayor refused to see the parents and declined to discuss the serious polio situation with them.

New York officials decided not to use their present supplies of G.C. to inoculate the Bensonhurst youngsters. The answer to the picketing parents was "No."

But the parents persisted. And Dr. Mahoney went into Washington. He was accompanied at his meeting in the capital by Dr. Hollis S. Ingraham, acting New York health officer; Dr. Robert F. Korn, head of the State Health Department of Communicable Diseases Bureau; Dr. Ralph Muckenfuss,

assistant city health commissioner; Dr. David Price, acting surgeon general for the Public Health Service; Dr. Ralph Paffenbarger, Public Health epidemiologist, and J. S. Mordell, senior Public Health pharmacist.

NO PROGRAM

The medical men soon discovered the federal government had no positive program for fighting the polio menace. They were told that because of an alleged "short supply" of GG mass inoculation of the exposed Brooklyn children at the camps and schools "does not seem justified."

Spokesmen in Washington, for the Public Health Service told the New York physicians that their

decision—protested by the parents—to withhold mass inoculations of GG is in line with the position taken by health officers in other states.

The four New York city and state public health officials talked with the Eisenhower Public Health officials for three and a half hours about the serious New York polio situation and the possibility of allotting extra GG if the state should meet demands of the parents by undertaking mass inoculations of all children exposed to polio.

The reply of the Washington officials was a cold one. They reminded the New York physicians the U. S. Public Health Service is hoarding the GG serum.

On the Way

by Abner W. Berry

I WAS STANDING by the office of the modest vacation resort in Up-State New York run by a Negro couple and their 26-year-old son, a veteran of the Korean war. Two young Negroes who had just arrived, tired and hungry, were enquiring about eating places in the nearby village. The proprietor called his son to direct them to a place where good dinners were served.

"Now there is a rather large restaurant in the village where steaks are served," the young man began earnestly, "but I wouldn't recommend the place."

The two hungry young men looked quizzically at the proprietor's son, as if half understanding why he withheld his recommendation, but the demand for further explanation was plainly written on their faces.

"Of course, now," continued the proprietor's son, "they will serve you there — they know the law; but they will make you wait and generally make things uncomfortable for you. I know from experience."

Without a trace of bitterness, the two men seeking a place to eat said they would go up the road to a trucker's diner and get some short orders.

This is not the most memorable incident of my one week's stay at this all-Negro resort, but it sticks in my mind. It reminded me of what I heard William L. Patterson tell a group of Negro newsmen once when they sought to chide him for making a political issue of so many incidents. Patterson took the chiding remarks in stride and touched his index finger to his face, indicating his pig-

mentation and declared:

"As long as I have this and wherever I carry this I will have a political issue. My very complexion is political. So how can you tell me not to be political when I was born into politics just as were all of you."

I didn't run into the young men who could not get a meal served to them as first class citizens in a New York small town, but there were other incidents of a similar character.

AT THE DINNER TABLE the next day I mentioned the fact that I had spent three days at Camp Unity the week the weather was so cold. At the mention of the name of "Camp Unity" the table-full of persons chorused, "Say, that's some fine camp." A number of persons said they had spent at least one vacation there, but there the matter rested until after dinner.

Later, between strokes on the ping pong table, a young man vacationer said he had gone to Camp Unity to see for himself whether the propaganda against the camp was true. He had heard, he said, that Unity was the hangout of what his informants had called the "Kremlin crowd."

"I found that everybody there was having a good time," the YMV explained, "and nobody was worried about the color of my skin."

I was interested in what kind of propaganda had been put out against Unity and where it was from, so I asked the YMV.

"A friend of mine who works for the State of New York," he answered, "told me that he had been warned by his superiors not to go to Unity. But I told him that he ought to go and see

for himself because his supervisor wasn't going to spend his vacation with my friend."

"I told him he was foolish to let anybody tell him where he could spend his vacation. I'll bet no white civil service worker is told not to go to a resort that refuses to accept Negro guests, so why should they tell me to stay away from one of the few camps where the color line does not apply?"

The YMV paused a while as we continued to volley the ping pong ball back and forth until a shot went off the table, then he picked up the ball and held it while speaking:

"You know, it seems to me that the way things are going now almost everything that is against separating colored from white is labelled 'Communist,' but I'm not falling for that kind of propaganda. I'm spending the Labor Day week-end at Unity with a party of friends."

That ended the conversation as he served me the ball. But I continued to think about the two young fellows who couldn't find an eating place in the village that night.

In the course of a week this conversation was repeated at least a dozen times with as many vacationers. Having a good time in a democratic atmosphere is considered "disloyal." But treating citizens as outcasts because of color is still considered part of the American Way. Why James F. Byrnes can represent the nation in the United Nations even while he fights for the right to trample upon the Constitutional rights of Negro citizens.

One week in a Negro resort, aside from the fun and rest I had, gave me a glimpse of some unknown ravages of the cold war, the loyalty program and the Eisenhower-Dixiecrat alliance. The Attorney General is now telling the population what side of a mountain it can spend its vacation. And with the usurped power to determine who is and who is not "loyal" the various governments are putting white on one side and Negroes on the other.

THE McCARRAN-WALTER LAW

The All-Encompassing Deportation Net

The following article is a section of a pamphlet by Abner Green, executive secretary of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, entitled "Police State Terror."

"Deportation used as a penalty is inhuman and medieval."—Rabbi Simon G. Kramer, president, Synagogue Council of America.

After the Alien and Sedition laws of 1798 were wiped off the statute books, there was no deportation law. It was not until 1888 that a deportation law was passed by Congress. The 1888 deportation law was passed only in order to expel from the country those who entered illegally.

The first permanent deportation law passed in 1888, therefore, was regarded as an adjunct to the exclusion of immigrants.

Congress had no intention to deport people who were living here legally. Any such concept would have been regarded as barbaric then. It is equally barbaric today.

Since 1888, the concept of deportation has been developed gradually to the point where it no longer has any relationship to the exclusion of immigrants.

There is no statute of limitations in the deportation laws. The length of a non-citizen's residence is immaterial. The length of time since the "offense" may have been committed is equally immaterial.

Section 241 (a) of the Walter-McCarran Law sets forth the grounds for the deportation of non-citizens.

Subsection (1) provides that a non-citizen can be deported if the Attorney General "knows or has reason to believe" that the non-citizen entered the United States "solely, principally, or incidentally to engage in activities which would be prejudi-

cial to the public interest, or endanger the welfare, safety, or security of the U. S."

Subsection (4) provides that any non-citizen convicted of a crime involving "moral turpitude" within five years after entry, or two such crimes any time after entry, can be deported.

Subsection (5) provides for the deportation of non-citizen who fail to be registered and fingerprinted.

Subsection (6) (C) provides for the deportation of non-citizens who are, or ever were, members of, or affiliated with, the Communist Party of the United States.

Subsection (6) (E), provides for the deportation of any non-citizen who is a member of, or affiliated with, any organization required to be registered under the Subversive Activities Control Act (the McCarran Law of 1950).

There are 17 sub-sections and 8 sub-sections in Section 241 (a). These are intended to cover practically everything and anything, and contain a provision even for the deportation of any non-citizen convicted of possessing "a weapon commonly called a sawed-off shot gun."

Perhaps even more fantastic is a provision in Section 241 (c). This declares that an immigrant entering the U. S. on the basis of a marriage less than two years old shall be considered to have secured his visa by fraud—and deported—if the marital agreement is not fulfilled "to the satisfaction of the Attorney General."

The provisions covering for-

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POLITICAL PRISONERS IN U.S. HISTORY

Fight Against World War I Involved Large Sections

By HERBERT APTHEKER

OUTSPOKEN OPPOSITION to the First World War came from large segments of the working class, the Negro people, impoverished farmers, certain national minority groups (especially Irish and German), and many political and religious conscientious objectors, pacifists, anti-militarists, etc. In addition, there were scores of thousands of men and women who, while not opposing this country's participation in the war itself, opposed certain aspects of the government's conduct of the war. For example, many who did not oppose the war did oppose conscription, or the anti-labor and anti-strike provisions of the Espionage Act, or the government's violations of the Bill of Rights in its prosecutions under that Act, or the blatant jimcrow policy pursued by the government, throughout its civil and military apparatus, while "fighting for democracy."

In particular, from whom did the opposition come? The vast majority of the 90,000 members of the Socialist Party in 1917 opposed the war, seeing it as an unjust, imperialist war. They urged the immediate withdrawal of the U. S. from the world-wide slaughter. A resolution expressing the Party's "unalterable opposition to the war" was approved by an almost unanimous vote of the membership.

Of the leadership, however, it was only the Left-wing, headed by Eugene V. Debs, Charles E. Ruthenberg and Alfred Wagenknecht, which was staunch and

bold in pushing the anti-war campaign with vigor and effectiveness.

The militant Industrial Workers of the World denounced the conflict as a rich man's war and a poor man's fight. In particular, it concentrated on continuing its highly successful organizing campaigns among the workers—especially in the maritime, mining and timber industries—despite the Espionage Act with its union-breaking provision that interference with production made one liable to a \$10,000 fine and a 20-year jail sentence.

Indeed, as Elizabeth Gurley Flynn (herself one of the leading organizers for the I. W. W.) wrote (Labor Defender, May, 1937): "The war furnished the pretext to accomplish what the big interests had vainly attempted—to smash the I. W. W." It was to destroy this heroic and historic effort at organizing the unorganized that the government prosecuted the leadership and thousands of the membership of the I. W. W. under the provisions of the Espionage Law.

THE OPPOSITION of the Negro people to their super-exploitation and to jimcrow—which objectively meant opposition to imperialist war—reached a high point from 1917 to 1920. Their established organizations grew with great rapidity.

The NAACP, for example, had, in 1917, eighty branches and 9,200 members, while the next year it had 165 branches and 45,000 members, 12,000 of whom were in the South. Its

journal, The Crisis, edited by Dr. Du Bois, sold 41,000 copies a month in 1917, and 75,000 in 1918. Other and even more militant organs came to the fore, like the Guardian in Boston and the Defender in Chicago. And Negro publications with an avowed Marxist orientation, such as the Messenger and the Crusader, of New York, made their appearances.

New organizations of the Negro people appeared—short-lived but significant—like the National Liberty Congress of Colored Americans, the African Blood Brotherhood (which later affiliated itself with the Workers (Communist) Party), and the National Brotherhood Workers of America. The last-named fought for unionism, against lynching, jimcrowism and peonage. Its Washington convention of 1919 hailed the Great October Socialist Revolution as a beacon light for the workers and oppressed peoples of the world.

Negro membership in the I. W. W. grew mightily during the war years, and Negro industrial workers—whose numbers had multiplied since the great Northward trek beginning in 1915—intensified their efforts to break down jimcrow in the A. F. of L. While the misleaders of labor succeeded in thwarting these efforts they were indicative of the growing militancy of the Negro people and its expanding proletarian core.

The Administration was warned of the growing unrest. The President's adviser on Negro affairs, Robert R. Moton, told

him in June, 1918: "There is more genuine restlessness, and perhaps (!) dissatisfaction, on the part of the colored people than I have ever known before."

The ruling class met this "restlessness" and "dissatisfaction" with a policy of ruthlessness that included: heightened white chauvinism; lynchings (there were 108 reported lynchings during the war years, 1917-1918); mass executions (as of the 19 Houston Martyrs, described in an earlier article in this series); so-called "race riots" with casualties in the hundreds; and arrests, by city, state and federal governments, of thousands of Negroes as "vagrants," for "trespassing," for "resisting the draft," for "desertion," for "sedition"—the names varied, the "crime" remained the same—fighting against jimcrow and a jimcrow war.

AMONG MASSES OF THE FARMERS' opposition to the war, and especially to conscription, was extensive. In some states, as Oklahoma and Texas, wholesale refusal on the part of the farmers to respond to the draft led to armed visitations by state and federal law officers resulting in armed resistance (the so-called Green Corn Rebellion) and the arrests of scores.

Moreover, in those two states and in Arkansas, tenant farmers and sharecroppers formed militant unions—the Laborers Protective Association, the Tenant Farmers Union, the Universal Union—seeking higher pay and better working conditions, and the leaders of these organiza-

tions, as of the I. W. W., were flung into prison by the Federal Government for violating the Espionage Law, or by state governments for violation of the numerous Sedition Acts passed at this time.

Further North, among farmers, a favorite form of resisting the war was by raising the demand for a popular referendum as to whether or not the country should continue fighting. Suppression of this movement included the arrest of its leadership. Thus, 27 South Dakota farmers became political prisoners for over a year because they had initiated a petition campaign for such a referendum. Upon their conviction, Wilson's Attorney-General referred to the decision as "one of the greatest deterrents against the spread of hostile propaganda, and particularly that class of propaganda which advanced and played upon the theme that this was a capitalists' war."

In addition, there were many religious and political conscientious objectors. Among the former were adherents of the Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish faiths; among the latter were some Socialists, Anarchists, and members of oppressed peoples—Negroes, Puerto Ricans, American Indians, etc.

DURING WORLD WAR I an order to report for induction placed a man under military jurisdiction (unlike World War II, where actual induction was necessary) and so most of the C.O.'s

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COURAGEOUS SANITY

A TOUCH OF SANITY comes from the UN to puncture the hot air balloon of McCarthyite fakes about the "communist espionage menace." It comes in the form of the UN's highly conservative Administrative Tribunal junking the McCarthy-inspired firing of 11 UN employees as "security risks." Under the whiplash of the FBI-McCarthy lunacies, Trygve Lie, former UN Secretary General, had fired these innocent Americans. Their "crimes" were that they refused to bow down to the McCarthy-J. Edgar Hoover inquisition on their political beliefs. They had taken their stand in defense of the U. S. Constitution and its Fifth Amendment guaranteeing Americans protection from political investigations.

These UN employees had, furthermore, refused to spit on their American heritage and become FBI stoop pigeons "naming names" of other Americans to be crucified by the FBI political police.

The UN flatly says that UN regulations "recognize the right of staff members not to give up their political opinions. So that membership of any particular party would not itself be justification, in the absence of other cause, for dismissal."

It reveals the shame to which the "anti-Communist" witchhunt—the Smith Act frame-ups and the McCarthyite probes—has reduced America in the world's eyes when it takes the UN to remind us of this basic tradition of our American Constitution!

NATURALLY, the McCarthyites are blind with rage that the other capitalist powers in the UN no longer accept on bended knee the FBI-McCarthy forgeries.

It is obvious that most of the world no longer accepts any of the fascist-style dogmas which are still sacred in Washington—such as the forgery that Communists are "spies"; or that the Soviet Union plots to attack other countries in Europe or Asia; or that peace with the Socialist countries is neither desirable nor possible.

It is obvious from recent events that the world—including the leading allies of the U. S. A.—views these McCarthyite frauds for what they are—ignorant and malicious fakes.

The UN action shows our country that the rest of humanity is freeing itself from the McCarthyite blackmail and seeks peace with the Socialist countries.

This should encourage American public opinion to fight for our own Constitutional liberties against the "anti-Communist" frauds. It should encourage us to fight for UN settlements of all the questions—Korea, Germany, China—which are being artificially alive by the warmongers. Let us all tell the UN we applaud its action.

SENATOR BUTLER'S HEARINGS

ANNOUNCEMENT BY Senator John M. Butler of Maryland that his subcommittee task force of the Senate's Jenner Committee will start hearings Nov. 1, on "Communism" in the trade unions, is likely to get little more than formal notice. There have been so many of those hearings that some of us are likely to conclude one more or less won't make much difference.

That is precisely the objective of this barrage of witch-hunts—to make many of us indifferent to them, or to minimize their objectives. The fact is, however, that on occasions a committee comes on the scene that has more of an objective than headline hunting and loud barking. The Butler committee is one of them.

Boastful of the support it is getting from Attorney General Herbert Brownell, this committee aims to put the entire labor movement under the political jurisdiction of the Subversive Activities Control Board set up under the McCarran Law, as the Butler bill provides.

Under guise of searching for Communism, an authority is to be established to intervene into the political and legislative activities, thinking and programs of ALL unions. One provision in the Butler Bill would stop collective bargaining for any union when charges of Communism are leveled against it or against any one of its officers, from any source, pending disposal of that charge by SACB.

Senator Butler and the two others on his subcommittee are particularly noted for the view that everything that even suggests the New Deal is "crypto-socialism" and "subversive." The labor movement cannot treat the Butler hearings as just another witchhunt. It is a stiletto aimed at labor's back.

Anglo-U. S. Differences
Sharpened by UN Debate

By ARTHUR CLEGG

LONDON, Sept. 1.—American behaviour last week at the United Nations Political Committee has brought Anglo-American relations nearer to an open quarrel.

Hardly a British spokesman or newspaper in the past fortnight has failed to criticize American conduct over the Korean peace conference.

Some have attacked American tactics. Others have plunged more boldly into expressions of uneasiness as to the end of the course on which the American Government is set.

But at last they are beginning to express what everyone has long known—that the menace to Britain comes from the American pressure for war and still more war.

Some British political figures, like Lord Salisbury, a month ago, or Sir Gladwyn Jebb, a week ago, still talk about their "common objectives" with Mr. Dulles.

But they are now being driven to realize that whenever the British Government makes a move—even the slightest—to help lessen international tension it is supported by the Soviet Government, but furiously opposed by the U.S.

That neutral powers like India might make helpful suggestions toward the solution of the Korean question is common sense.

That India, one of the biggest Asian nations, has a special interest in Asian peace is common sense.

The proposal that India should therefore be a member of the Korean peace conference was made by the British Government.

Vyshinsky for the Soviet Union welcomed it. The fight against India's membership was led by Mr. Lodge for the American Government.

Everyone who wants peace wants the Korean peace conference to proceed as quickly as is possible.

They do not want another Panmunjom where an American general sits glowering and issuing repeated ultimatums and calls for a new offensive whenever he fails to get his way.

ROUND TABLE

The suggestion that the peace conference should therefore be around the table, and not across it, with a common discussion of problems instead of alternating statements from two sides is therefore common sense.

It was proposed by the British Government.

Mr. Vyshinsky, for the Soviet Government, supported it. Premier Chou En-lai, of China, welcomed it.

But Mr. Lodge, for the American Government, opposed it.

The American idea of "negotiation" is the delivery of ultimatums. A round-table conference might help peace and make the delivery of ultimatums more difficult and ludicrous.

It is common sense that if negotiations are to succeed in Korea or anywhere else there must be a certain amount of give and take.

The British speakers at the United Nations Assembly and Political Committee called on all to make a contribution to the success of the conference.

They were not only supported by Vyshinsky but he acted promptly.

In the Political Committee Vyshinsky amended the Soviet proposal for a Korean peace conference of 11 members to one of 15 members.

In the original proposal, in addition to North and South Korea, there had been an equal representation of countries broadly sympathetic to North Korea, countries sympathetic to South Korea and countries like India, Burma and Sweden which were neutral in sympathy.

Now Vyshinsky proposed that

the neutral members of the committee should be doubled. His new proposals were: Indonesia, Syria, Egypt and Mexico.

None of these countries is noted for its sympathy with North Korea. Rather they all lean, some very much, to the American side in world affairs.

Mr. Vyshinsky even hinted he might make further concessions. Next day he did so.

He said that in the Soviet view, even though Syngman Rhee had refused to sign the Korean armistice, South Korea should not only be a member of the conference, but its agreement would be required before any decisions could be approved by the conference.

Vyshinsky was acting along the lines that British speakers had asked that he should.

But Lodge refused to budge. He spurned Mr. Vyshinsky's concessions.

He demanded that the Soviet motion be voted down. He demanded that the American resolution calling for all 16 nations on the American side to be members of the peace conference should be voted as it stood, and that India be excluded.

EYE-OPENERS

This behaviour follows the American agreement with Syngman Rhee to break off the conference after 90 days if they cannot get their way.

It follows the military treaty concluded by John Foster Dulles, American Secretary of State, for the permanent stationing of troops in South Korea.

After all these things even the blindest person in Britain is beginning to open his eyes a little.

For this present American behavior springs out of the whole policy the American government has been following.

At American orders British troops have been sent to try to make all Korea safe for Syngman Rhee and American profiteers.

But at the same time American warships, given to Chiang Kai-shek and manned by American-trained Chiang sailors, have been attacking and seizing British ships.

Britain has surrendered control of much of her armed forces to American command in the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance.

But she has crippled her economy to fulfill American orders in the arms race.

CARRIER

And she has made herself into an American aircraft carrier by accepting American atom-bomb planes on her soil.

All the time, American businessmen have been busy clipping British trade.

It is not the British Parliament but Washington that decides with whom we may or may not trade and in which and what commodities.

Both in the Middle East and in South-East Asia it is a major objective of American Big Business to oust British control and supplant it by American control.

In the growing antagonism between Britain and the U. S., therefore, many elements come together.

The British workers see the American danger to his life and livelihood. The British businessman sees the danger to his pocket.

But the main lesson is simply this:

That when a common-sense suggestion for helping to promote peace is put forward by a British or any other spokesman it is welcomed and promoted by the Soviet Union.

It is the United States which seeks to strike down even the slightest proposal for peace.

Bare Forgery Smearing
Women's Peace Group

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—Another crude international forgery, this one designed to embarrass the Women's International Democratic Federation and the recent World Youth Festival at Bucharest, has been uncovered here.

San Francisco residents disclosed that they had received a communication from West Berlin, which technically was a skillful forgery, but in content revealed itself as a fake.

Compared with bona fide letters from the WIDF, the forgery was apparently written on WIDF stationery or a good facsimile. Similarly, signatures were skilled imitations of those of Mme. Marie Claude Vaillant-Couturier and Simone Bertrand, WIDF leaders.

Purporting to be an appeal for support of the World Youth Festival, the communication dropped sly hints about immorality and promiscuity, and also took some digs at Romania.

Aside from the passage reproduced from this story, the letter reverted to morality with a passage asserting that the "youth" festival will be an expression of the progressive . . . relationship between the sexes . . . free from the restraint imposed by religious teaching and outdated conventions.

Romania was slandered with the admonition that youth coming to the festival bring "a few provisions such as tinned food, soap, razor blades and mending materials."

"These items are still short and expensive," the forged letter went on, "despite the splendid achievements made by Romanian workers

in the building of their country. But they will definitely be supplied with note paper, envelopes, stamps and there will be plenty reading matter."

The fact that the forgery was mailed from West Berlin served to confirm again for San Francisco charge that West Berlin is a center for worldwide intrigue, espionage and provocation.

Previous forgeries received by San Franciscans purported to come from the World Federation of Trade Unions, and bore the forged signature of Louis Saillant, president. Later authenticated letters from Saillant proved the stationery to have been stolen from the Vienna WFTU headquarters, and his signature forged.

Appointment

DENVER (FP).—Big Business got another break in the Eisenhower administration when the President appointed Neil H. Jacoby to the council of economic advisers. Jacoby is dean of the University of California school of business administration.

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Lehman Hits Move to Keep McCarran Law

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-N. Y.) today accused Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R-Utah) of trying to turn an immigration controversy into a "political matter."

Watkins had written President Eisenhower opposing Lehman's proposal for overhauling the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act. He recommended that it be left unchanged for the next three years.

In a statement cabled from France and released by his office here, Lehman said Watkins' stand "flies in the face of the commitments" Mr. Eisenhower made in the Presidential campaign last year.

He said Watkins' comments "are disturbing, not only to me but to many of our friends on this side of the ocean."

"Immigration and citizenship are vital American and non-political issues," Lehman said.

"I hope and trust that President Eisenhower will not be swayed by Senator Watkins' letter but will instead give sympathetic consideration to my proposal."

Offer to Velde Assailed by 'Jewish Life'

A behind-the-scenes offer of cooperation by representatives of several major Jewish organizations with the Velde Committee was revealed in an "Open Letter to the Jewish People of the United States" and a confidential Anti-Defamation League memorandum, both published in the current Jewish Life, a monthly magazine.

The memorandum gave an account of a conference held July 2 by Washington representatives of the Anti-Defamation League, the American Jewish Committee and the Jewish War Veterans with Rep. Harold H. Velde and his House Committee counsel Robert L. Kunzig and Frank T. Tavenner. The organizations were led to this conference by the publicity attending the appearance before the Velde Committee of Dr. Louis Harap, managing editor of Jewish Life.

The memorandum states, among other things, that "Velde and counsel agreed then and there that in the future (Velde) Committee investigators would be sent to the Anti-Defamation League and the American Jewish Committee for material on prospective witnesses."

The "Open Letter," written by the editors of Jewish Life, calls on the Jewish people to repudiate the agreement to cooperate with the Velde committee because, says the letter, such a course aids McCarthyism, which has been condemned by many outstanding Jewish leaders and organizations.

Capitalists

(Continued from Page 3)
the head of a nobleman dangling on a 10-foot pole.

They were followed by the Duke of Alba, actresses Annabella and Merle Oberon, Romanian princess Colonna and Spanish bull-fighter Luis Dominguez. Former King Peter of Yugoslavia was there with a black mask.

American television camera crews filmed the revelries for posterity.

What's On?

Coming
FOR THE VACATION of your lifetime make your reservation—2nd annual Youth Camp Festival on Sylvan Lake, Newpore Junction, N.Y. Swimming, dancing, under the stars, Campfire, Programs, Amphitheatre production, Field Day. Sponsored by JYP during Camp Lake and Youth Week. Six days starting Labor Day—Sept. 7-13—431. Four days incl. Rush Weekends, 235. Call AL 4-6282 for further information.

Negro Fraternity Protests Naming Of James Byrnes

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—

The annual regional convention here of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., a Negro national organization, has added its protest to President Eisenhower over the appointment of James Byrnes as delegate to the United Nations.

The appointment of S. Carolina Governor Byrnes, an outspoken white supremacist who said he would close his state's schools rather than end segregation, has drawn similar protest from Negro organizations, leaders and newspapers across the nation.

Other actions at the convention last week included:

• A resolution to the Interstate Commerce Commission seeking elimination of segregation in all forms of public transportation.

• A petition to the Public Housing Administration to withhold funds for juncrow public housing.

• A commendation to the President for revitalizing the Committee Against Discrimination in War Contracts.

LOS ANGELES CITY COUNCIL APPOINTS BOOK-BURNER TO LIBRARY COMMISSION

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 3.—The public was denied the right to speak when the city council voted 10-2 this week to confirm Mayor Poulson's controversial appointment of Mrs. Justine A. Kirby to the library commission.

Councilwoman Rosalind Wiener and Councilman Edward R. Roybal cast the only votes against Mrs. Kirby, past president of Pro America, a super-patriotic organization active in censoring local school textbooks.

Approximately 400 persons jammed the council chambers. They appeared evenly divided for and against Mrs. Kirby. Tempers flared often and Council President John S. Gibson, Jr., was kept busy gaveling for order.

During the hubbub, Councilman Harold Harby said he'd received a note from Eugene F. Buge, chairman of the American Legion's county Un-American committee, who wanted to speak.

The council noted that without

SEATTLE, Sept. 2.—The National Canyon Association has called on President Eisenhower to implement his "new" power policy by creating a "local-federal partnership" to build a high dam at Hells Canyon.

The Interior Department recently scuttled the last remnants of the New Deal approach of TVA-type rounded resource development, in favor of an approach of creating "partnerships" between "local interests" and the federal government to develop new power sources.

The Hells Canyon group's directors, in a wire to the President, pointed out they represent farm, labor, public utility, business and other "local interests" and said in effect: "What are we waiting for?"

The telegram said the Hells Canyon Association could find "no formula in the new Administration policy to adequately meet the needs of the Pacific Northwest. However, we feel that your suggestion for a partnership . . . to develop new electric generating

facilities should be fully explored because our need for more power for our homes, farms and industries is so acute."

The wire pointed out Hells Canyon dam "has always been a key-stone of all comprehensive plans to fully develop the Columbia and Snake River systems. . . . The partnership responsibilities of the Federal government require it to oppose any lesser development . . . such as the proposal of the Idaho Power Co."

Idaho Power has applied for permission to build three small dams on the Snake. The application is pending at Federal Power Commission hearings. Interior Secretary Douglas McKay has stated he favors granting it. A nationwide public power coalition is bitterly opposing the scheme.

The Hells Canyon Association called on the President to direct heads of appropriate agencies to meet with the association to discuss "the basis of a partnership under which the high dam at Hells Canyon can be constructed."

a formal roll call. Councilman John C. Holland pointed out they couldn't let one side talk without extending the same courtesy to the other. The majority backing Mrs. Kirby didn't want that at all.

Confirmation of the appointment was recommended by Councilmen Earle D. Baker and Harold A. Henry, a majority of the council recreation and parks committee.

Miss Weiner, committee chairman, opposed them. She had a stack of telegrams from persons who didn't want a "book burner" on the library commission.

Miss Wiener said she'd asked Mrs. Kirby a series of questions regarding book-burning, censorship and kindred matters. The councilwoman said she wanted assurance Mrs. Kirby wouldn't "go after books," but that she didn't get such assurance.

"We must zealously guard the freedom to read," said Miss Wiener.

Roybal, who was hissed and booed, also defended the "right of every American to select whatever reading material he or she wishes to select."

TWO DUCKED

Other members of the council's so-called "liberal bloc" curtseyed to Pro America and the powerful Hearst organization behind it.

Councilman Ernest E. Debs said Mrs. Kirby's "ideology shouldn't be on trial," while Councilman Don A. Allen said the council "should give the mayor the tools he wants to work with."

Councilman Everett G. Burkhalter and Robert M. Wilkinson were absent, although there was much advance notice that the fight over the appointment would be on today.

After the favorable vote, Mrs. Kirby swept in to gush over "the council, patriotic and loyal Americans who stood by me in this stormy session and preceding days."

Oil Monopolies Denies Plot for World Cartel

Three major oil companies—Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. Inc., Gulf Oil Corp., and Standard Oil Co. (N.J.)—denied in Federal Court they had ever conspired in an international oil cartel.

Five major oil firms have been charged in a civil anti-trust action by the Department of Justice with conspiring to engage in a cartel. The other two companies are Standard Oil Co. of California and the Texas Co. Both are expected to enter similar denials later.

The civil action was filed in U.S. district court here.

Jersey Standard said that all the transactions in which the Government is seeking an injunction were performed "in the local commerce of foreign nations (and) were within the laws, regulations, requirements or establishments of such nations."

Good Fishing

FRASER, Colo., Sept. 2.—The fishing was so good here yesterday that President Eisenhower decided to extend his stay at the Byers Park ranch for an additional day, and if he keeps catching big rainbow trout, he might stay even longer.

Break Off Wage Talk with Radio Engineers

The Mutual Broadcasting System announced yesterday it had discontinued all wage negotiations with its striking engineers. A company spokesman claimed it broke off talks because of "violence" on the picket line.

A spokesman for Local 1212, AFL International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the striking union, disclaimed any responsibility for the picket line incident and termed it "regrettable."

Has your newspaper been running out of Daily Worker? Send a postcard giving the location, including the precise street corner, or call AL 4-7994.

Special Discounts
IMPORTED LINENS

From the U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Ireland and Poland. We have table cloths and sets with napkins in all sizes and colors. Also dish towels, towelings by the yard and pillow cases. We ship everywhere to organizations at special reduced prices.

STANLEY THEATRE
596 SEVENTH AVE.
NEW YORK CITY

Contractor Must Pay Widow Of Carpenter

REDWOOD CITY, Cal., Sept. 1 (FP).—Jacques Priest, a building contractor here, must pay \$475 to the widow of a carpenter he struck last April during a fight on the job. The carpenter, Crandall A. Mackey, Jr., went to his car after Priest knocked him down and died there of a heart attack.

The contractor was found guilty of battery and sentenced to six months and a \$500 fine, both to be suspended on condition he pays the \$475 to Mrs. Mackey.

Classified Ads

FOR SALE
DIRECT SHIPMENT FROM ENGLAND—Full size Bicycle complete with 3-speed gear shift-hand brakes—pump, tourist Full size bicycle—complete with 3 speed bag and tools. Spec. \$47.95. Standards Brands Dist., 143 Fourth Ave. (13th & 14th Sts.) GR 3-7819. One hour free parking.

SERVICES
(Upholsterers)
CALL Hyacinth 2-7887 for sofa, rewebbed, relined, springs rebed in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slipcovered, reupholstered. Courteously attention. Call mornings 9 to 1.

MOVING AND STORAGE
SPICE'S MOVING and pick-up service, city, country and occasional long distance jobs. UN 4-7991.

EAST COAST MOVING AND STORAGE
Packed van, reasonable rates, prompt, courteous and experienced service. LU 4-7164.

MOVING, Storage, Long Distance
Specialized furniture, piano movers. Maky satisfied renters. Call: Mr. Wendell, JR 6-3000. Day-Night.

Will 19 State Secretaries Be Arrested?

SEATTLE, Sept. 2.—Secretaries of 19 states went on record at their annual convention here for amending state constitutions to permit youth to vote at 18. The proposition was carried by 19 to 5 at the meeting of the National Association of Secretaries of State.

Apparently the secretaries didn't know the 18-year-old vote is guaranteed in the constitution of the USSR.

But Special Prosecutor Tracy Griffin knows. He made much of this sinister point in cross-examination of Smith Act defendant Terry Pettus two weeks ago. It seems both Pettus and the Soviet Constitution are "for" the vote at 18. This is proof of conspiracy in Griffin's eyes.

And now the secretaries of 19 states have become "co-conspirators."

Alert the FBI!

German Bond Deal Exposed in 'Economic Notes'

Noting the current advertisements in the press about German Dollar Bonds, Labor Research Association, in its September Economic Notes, gives the story behind the ads.

Nearly two years ago, LRA warned of the recent robbery of the U. S. Treasury through the German debt "settlement," under which the private owners of once worthless paper called German external dollar bonds are now being paid off 100 per cent with interest. At the same time the people of the United States are being robbed of \$2 billion through the wiping out of debts of the West German Government to the U. S. This enables the German bankers to pay off the private U. S. bondholders.

Treaties recently passed by the U. S. Senate, with only 16 dissenting votes, opened the way for this deal. And it was pulled off, as LRA points out, "after the usual smokescreens of anti-Communism had been released."

Economic Notes (15 cents a copy, \$1.50 a year) is published by LRA at 80 East 11th St., New York.

The September issue also carries articles on the decline in industrial production, the significance of war spending since 1939, the profits of the aircraft industry, the effects of cutbacks on small business, the federal debt ceiling controversy, and the main acts of the first session of the 83rd Congress.

Shopper's Guide

Insurance
CARL BRODSKY
All kinds of insurance including auto, life, fire, compensation, etc.
799 Broadway GR 5-3426

Moving and Storage
MOVING • STORAGE
FRANK GIARAMITA
18 E. 7th St.
near 3rd Ave. GR 7-2457
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

Restaurants
JADE MOUNTAIN
Air-Conditioned
197 SECOND AVENUE
Bet. 14 and 15 Sts. — GR 3-9464
Quality Chinese Food
Special Attention to Parties & Banquets

The Campaign in Hollywood Films To Keep Women in Subjection

By SYLVIA JARRICO

Something dreadful has happened to women on the screen.

Not to the majority bloc of heroines. These continue to devote themselves to romantic and domestic goals, the attainment of which is assured by their extraordinary good looks set off by ingeniously designed bodices and flawless grooming.

It is the minority of heroines—the women of will—who have undergone a spine-tingling change.

In the war years, traditional presentations of women on the screen persisted in spite of the unprecedented demands the war made upon women. Women were occasionally shown in factories, civilian defense and the armed forces, but in general their contribution was treated flippantly.

Nevertheless, a few genuinely heroic heroines appeared, women of will who were responsible citizens, self-respecting and socially constructive. Betty Field in "Tomorrow the World" and Bette Davis in "Watch on the Rhine" were outstanding among them.

The trend that has culminated in the appalling presentation of women of will in films this year of 1953 set in with the end of the war. At the same time the industry's product swung into the Tough Cycle—emphasizing violence and murder and who gives a hoot, and into the Psychological Cycle—emphasizing corruption and violence of internal origin.

Women of will began to signify mortal danger. Their lives and their sanity were often in the balance; alternatively, they threatened the lives and sanity of their associates. They were subject to alcoholism, amnesia, nervous breakdown, cancer, heart trouble, lust and avarice. They did a great deal of lying...

By 1953 the postwar trend in women matured to the point where the woman of will is invariably viewed with alarm if not outright terror. And well she might be, for she is a killer, and her nerves have steadied as the cold war grew colder. Typically, she is a long-range calculator and absolutely ruthless.

Early in the year Miss de Havilland appeared in "My Cousin Rachel," and now the deadly mystery of good and evil is embodied in one woman—and remains unsolved. The viewer is asked to take the problem home and dwell on it.

In the same week, Jennifer

'Life in Arctic' Opens Saturday At Stanley

"Life in the Arctic," the new Soviet documentary film in color opening Saturday at the Stanley Theatre, is the result of two years of painstaking research and work by Alexander Zguridi, director and producer of many popular science films, including "In the Sands of Central Asia" and "Tale of the Woods."

Zguridi's latest work is an exciting study of Arctic fauna which includes the teeming life of the sea and the family life and hunting tactics of bears, seals and birds in the Arctic regions.

On the same program with this prize-winning documentary, is a feature-length animated film in color, "The Snow Maiden," directed by I. Ivanov-Vano, whose "Magic Horse" is well known to American audiences. "The Snow Maiden" is based on a popular folk-tale by Ostrovsky with a musical score by Rimsky-Korsakov.

English versions of both films are being released in this country by Artkino Pictures.



BETTE DAVIS in "The Star" portrayed an actress who learned it was ruinous for a woman to have a will of her own.

Jones appeared as "Rab Gentry," and kleptomaniacs by ambition to become a star again. Both these headstrong creatures spell trouble, but unlike their sisters in this series, "The Star" and "The Girl" repudiate their willfulness before it leads to irrevocable disaster.

A happy ending is still possible for a movie heroine in 1953, if only she will accept the guidance, authority and purposes of the hero—or, as in "Confidentially Connie" and "Scandal at Seaside," her maternal drives prove not to be inconsistent with her husband's purposes after all.

Thus the picture of the woman who thrives on submission is juxtaposed against the woman of will, a force of evil even until murder. It may seem an old juxtaposition—the child-woman and the vamp, the home-loving and the excitement-loving, the motherly and the predatory. And we might conclude that the same old stereotypes are with us still, that the same old two-faced coinage of women is still in circulation.

In a sense we would be right, but not right enough. What we are witnessing is not merely another swing of the pendulum (sexy-brooding to sexy-frolicsome, sexy-ladylike to sexy-ragamuffin, sexy-dumb, sexy-smart), but a pendulum with an ever wider arc. Swinging now from sexy-sexy to sexy-lethal, it is less a pendulum than a sword. When women of independence and purpose are consistently presented not only as subject to anguish and neurosis (as in the past), but as degraded and murderous, the complacent theme that submission is the natural state of women has given way to the aggressive theme that submission is the NECESSARY state of women.

At a time when U.S. women of varying classes represent a vast force, actual and potential, in preserving world peace, Hollywood's sinister heroines constitute a sharpened attack on the opportunities and capacities of real women to take effective action in behalf of themselves, their families, their communities and their nation.

—Reprinted from Hollywood Review.

"The Girl Who Had Everything" and "The Star" form a link between 1953's theme that women of will are deadly and the older theme that women of will must learn to submit to their "limitations" as women. "The Girl Who Had Everything" is, in fact, a remake of 1931's "A Free Soul."

Elizabeth Taylor as "The Girl" and Bette Davis as "The Star" represent women of will who are more self-destructive than socially destructive. Miss Taylor, misguided by the code of independence she learns from her father, has an affair with a vicious gangster and almost marries him. Miss Davis is driven toward alcoholism

'March of Labor' Issue on Walter Law Over-Subscribed

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—The demand for information concerning the oppressive Walter-McCarran Immigration Law has been illustrated dramatically here by over-subscription to a special edition of the progressive monthly, "March of Labor" devoted to an expose of the law.

John Steuben, editor, and a Walter-McCarran victim himself, announced that arrangements have been made with the magazine's printers for a re-run of the edition to fill bulk orders which still are coming in from organizations, particularly labor unions.

"We anticipated an increase in the demand for the special edition but we were not prepared for what has happened," Steuben said. "We (Continued on Page 8)

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Hot Weather Sports Brownings...

COUSIN ED STANKY and his Cardinals left town yesterday morning. First year men on the team like Repulski and Jablonski have yet to trot off of Ebbets Field saying "Tat was a good one to win." The Dodgers sneidered (not to be confused with Snidered which they also did) the Cards 11 to nothing in Brooklyn this year.

MAUREEN CONNOLLY will probably be the youngest tennis player to ever turn pro. After a third straight mopup of all amateur titles in sight, the hard hitting young lady from San Diego will confront the following choice: Keep on winning the exact same titles all over again, with expenses handsomely paid but no real big money in it—or accept an offer of some \$50,000 to turn professional.

Well...

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA baseball fans had to wait 40 years between pennants. The original minor league "wait till next year" city won it in 1908 and has been a Sally League doormat since then.

This year came a new deal. New owners, affiliation to the Milwaukee Braves, three Negro players, one of whom, Henry Aaron, was voted the League's Most Valuable, and yesterday, the pennant clinching victory.

Congratulations, Jacksonville!

"TM ALL FOR the Dodgers and hope Roy Campanella breaks every record in the book," writes Ed S. of Cleveland. "But please take a look at Al Rosen's hitting once. We here in Cleveland are sadly disappointed in not being able to win the pennant, so at least we like to point to the fact that we have the league's best hitter."

The man from Cleveland has a point, though in self-defense I must point out that he wrote his letter before we suggested Rosen for the AL's Most Valuable award the other day. As of Wednesday morning the rugged 28 year old Miamian had batted in a league leading total of 125 runs, which puts him in a flat tie with Campanella, leader of the National. He has played 8 more games than catcher Roy. Rosen has also belted 36 homers, one behind the league leader, and is hitting a lousy .326, three behind Vernon. This triple feat, plus dramatically improved fielding, rates him as the American League's player of the year up to now as we see it.

Sporting News this week quotes St. Louis Brown manager Marty Marion and some of the Brown players on Rosen. They call him the best hitter in the majors today.

Said Marion: "If I had my choice of all the players in the league to put up at bat with a runner on third, I'd choose Rosen. As far as I'm concerned I have yet to see a better clutch hitter."

Harry Brecheen, veteran pitcher just come over from the National League, says "He's the best hitter in the American League. And there's none better in the other league. He has no real weakness. Even when you get him out he usually hits the ball hard. I'd rather face any other player than Rosen in a clutch spot."

Brown radio broadcaster Buddy Blattner, former major leaguer who also does the Game of the Week on television, says "If I wanted to try to teach a youngster how to hit I'd tell him to watch Rosen day after day. Rosen has become a picture book hitter. Watch how he cradles the bat and how he never commits himself to the pitcher. The pitcher never knows whether he'll hit to left or to right. And notice how he changes his stance slightly according to the count. He guards that plate and is very hard to strike out."

"And so chow smart he is. He has very strong arms and quick wrists, yet he isn't afraid to shake up on his bat and make his swing more flexible. Notice his pre-swing too. Before each pitch he makes one quick approach motion getting himself set for a level swing. Just as the ordinary golfer copies the pro, it would be wise for those who want to be improved hitters to study Rosen."

One handicap in Rosen's fight for the batting title is that he is not particularly fleet footed and hence does not get any "leg hits." But he might just sweep the three hitting crowns at that...

CAN YOU THINK of anything less like "sports" than gruelling football practice in this heat wave? Yet it is going on. And up at Peekskill the other afternoon an 18 year old high-school student died on the practice field. Maybe this tragedy will arouse parents against the eager beaver coaches (and school authorities who approve) who can't conceive of missing practice even when the thermometer hits 100 and school hasn't even opened.

DID YOU SEE the Yanks win that 3-2 squeaker over the White Sox on television? Did you see what that marvellous little Phil Rizzuto did? With Yanks on 2nd and 3rd and one away, Stengel flashed the squeeze play to take advantage of baseball's best bunter. The runner came down the 3rd base line, and as Phil set to bunt, alert 1st baseman Ferris Fain came charging toward the plate.

With the pitch on the way Phil switched tactics and turning his feet slashed at the ball which skidded down the 1st base line past the already-committed Fain for a two run single to right. This is the guy I figured was about through this year!

WARNING TO Brooklyn Dodgers. Milwaukee's Toledo farm team, switched before the season opened, is winning the American Association pennant. Six foot 8 inch Gene Conley, the former basketball star from Washington, has won 23 games on the mound and may be ready to join the already formidable pitching Braves pitching staff, along with Chet Nichols, back from the Army. Good thing Newcombe's coming back to Brooklyn.

BOB FELLER on the hiring of a lawyer by the ballplayers: "... The American League players have been received very well by the owners, but nothing ever happens." Owners Clark Griffith of Washington: "I can't understand the players. They've been getting everything they wanted."

Background to Mob Violence at Chicago Park

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO. — Chicago's Negro population is again taking the full brunt of the savagery and greed of the real estate trust.

That is the meaning of the new rent increases which have hit Chicago tenants as a whole—but which have reached disaster proportions in the South Side Negro ghetto.

That is also the meaning of the mob violence against the first Negro family to move into the Trumbull Park Homes to "escape" from the congestion, the entrapment, the extortion which is suffered by the ghetto-dwellers.

NATIONWIDE reports show that Chicago has been the hardest hit of all cities affected by the recent decontrol of rent.

That is due largely to the fact that in no city did the realtors so successfully block the building of new homes during the last eight post-war years.

However, this contrived short-

5th NLRB Poll at DuPont Rubber Plant Likely

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 2 (FP). — A fifth election may be necessary to determine the bargaining agent for 1,800 employees at the DuPont neoprene rubber plant here. The fourth election resulted in 740 votes for the Neoprene Craftsmen's Union (unaffiliated) and 717 for the International Chemical Workers Union, AFL.

Only 24 ballots were challenged. However, the ICWU said it will contest the election no matter how the challenged votes are apportioned.

Two previous elections at the plant were indecisive. In the first, held a year ago, the AFL led four other unions but did not get a majority. Bargaining rights were formerly held by another unaffiliated union, since disbanded.

Last Two Days
MAN OF MUSIC
STONE FLOWER
Stars Sat., Sept. 5
SNOWMAIDEN & LIFE IN THE ARCTIC
STANLEY THEATRE
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OL 5-7828

age of housing has been doubly used against the Negro people—through the instrument of mob violence.

THESE landlord-incited mobs began their dirty work back in 1947. At that time, they tried to block Negro veterans from moving into even the temporary projects such as Airport Homes and Fernwood Gardens.

Two years later saw the rise of the White Circle League as the Ku Klux Klan mob aimed mainly against the movement of Negroes into such "fringe" areas as Park Manor.

In 1951, murderous violence was unleashed against Negro families that tried to move into the suburbs. The mobsters were able to maintain the lily-white pattern of Cicero and scores of suburban towns through Klan methods.

WITH THE HELP of the Eisenhower administration, the realtors were able to stop the public housing program which has been something of a low-rent refuge for Negro and white families.

Now, with the rent-gouge on in full-force, the Realty Trust is trying to cut off all last remaining escape routes for the embattled Negro tenants.

The program of the landlords is especially to prevent Negroes from hearing. moving into four federal projects here from which Negro families have been barred.

THREE of these lily-white projects are Julia Lathrop Homes, Bridgeport Homes, Lawndale Gardens.

The fourth is Trumbull Park Homes, which for 15 years has barred Negroes in violation of the federal housing law.

The board of the Chicago Housing Authority, headed by president Wilfred Sykes of Inland Steel, has not changed this jimcrow policy.

AN APARTMENT at Trumbull Park was rented to a Negro family because the CHA did not know they were Negroes. The rental application was made by Mrs. Donald Howard, who happens to be light-skinned.

The CHA board is not able to go so far in its violation of the law as to evict the Howard family, because they are Negro. But the board members were this week toying with other technicalities to oust the Howards.

Board members are charging that the income of the Howards is above the maximum permitted for tenants in federal homes. They say that "mistake" was made by those who investigated the income of the Howards before the family moved in.

IN THE BACKGROUND of this tense situation is the mob, which continues to wreak racist violence on the project and the entire South Chicago area.

A group of realtors are pressing for the ouster of the Howard family. A landlord delegation last week went to the CHA to insist that the Negro family be evicted.

This group was headed by Carl G. Buck, head of the South Deering Improvement Association. It included Walter Zieminski, past commander of the Burke O'Malley Post of the American Legion, and landlords Joseph A. Grande and William Murray.

They were not satisfied with the answer they got from Elizabeth Wood, CHA executive secretary, who urged them to call off the hoodlums.

They indicated that they will henceforth do business with the CHA board, among whose members they can get a sympathetic hearing on their problems.

RIVERBANK DWELLERS FIGHT EVICTION

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 2 (FP). — Riverbank homesteaders, threatened with eviction by the levee board here in mid-August, got a break with a forceful newspaper statement of levee dwellers' rights, issued by attorneys for the Batture Dwellers Assn. The attorneys have volunteered their services.

The association represents 145 white and Negro families — 448 persons including 158 children — in the area immediately threatened by the board. The board claims that "levee improvements" require removal of the floodside Mississippi homesteads, many of which date back 30 years, floods and all. If this test case results in eviction, the threat will doubtless spread to thousands more such dwellers along both banks of the river.

"The levee board is morally obligated to help these people," said Ivor Trapolin, one of the attorneys. "After permitting residents to improve their properties, it now says 'Get off.' Only a few of the white families, and more of the Negro, could qualify for housing administration projects, say the attorneys, who besides Trapolin in-

clude C. Cyril Broussard, John P. Nelson Jr. and C. Paul Barker.

The Batture residents intend to battle for their rights on two counts: (1) the fact that the extension of city water and utility company facilities, obtained only through levee board approval, in effect sanctioned the occupancies; and (2) the fact that the board has never met the levee dwellers' demand for proof that levee repair calls for removal of their homes.

The levee board first stirred up trouble recently with a proposal to open Lake Pontchartrain to commercial shrimp trawlers. Sportsmen pointed out that this would ruin the only lake in the U. S. where amateur shrimpers show their skill at throwing the huge circular casting nets. Every evening in shrimp season, the five-mile lake-front glows from end to end with the flares of shrimpers, whose families supplement their food budget while enjoying a picturesque sport. The plan was hastily tabled.

Another board plan was not tabled. It plans to remove some 20 blocks of the lake-front from public use (shrimping, fishing,

crabbing, swimming, picnics) for construction of resort hotels and a de luxe real estate development, by auction of lots in the levee board office. Significantly, William W. Bisso, member of the levee board realty group, is also the levee board member constantly authoring resolutions to dump the levee homes.

Seen in the background of the levee situation are stirrings among Negro and Negro-white labor groups—truckers of building materials and sewerage workers, among others. The recent sugar refinery triumph, where Negro-white unity under CIO leadership won every demand, made a deep impression.

Members of the Bisso family down the years have pocketed fortunes from underpaid Negro labor in marine contracting, tugboat, towing and salvaging, often in defiance of labor laws. Realtors take particular offense at rising demands of the lowest-paid construction workers. These attitudes help explain the savagery of recent city-wide onslaughts for official eviction of communities where white and Negro working people live peacefully side by side.

Frisco Labor Assails Rent Committee

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2 (FP). — The Fair Rent Committee here has been denounced as a failure by the San Francisco Labor Council. The committee has "no authority whatsoever," the AFL group said.

Council secretary George W. Johns, Jr., a member of the rent committee, pointed out that the committee had obtained just one rent decrease out of 370 cases. He said it was "unfair to the tenants to give them false hope." He said the city should recognize that an emergency exists and find a better solution.

The committee is meeting to discuss its own dissolution. It has been unable to do anything about numerous cases where a tenant was further penalized because he took his complaint to the committee. In one case, a woman whose rent had been raised from \$39 to \$90 a month complained and received an eviction notice four days later.

Westinghouse Pact with IUE Raises Wages

By Federated Press

Agreement was reached here between the CIO International Union of Electrical Radio & Machine Workers and the Westinghouse Electric Corp. The contract, retroactive to July 1, called for hourly pay increases of three to 11 cents.

The IUE contract was parallel to that signed a month earlier with Westinghouse by the United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers.

IUE negotiations had been held up while local supplements to the contract, involving mainly seniority questions, were worked out.

Westinghouse salaried clerks will get raises of \$5 to \$19 a month under the IUE pact.

The IUE said its contract covered 12,000 in Pittsburgh, 5,000 in Sharon, Pa., 4,500 in Buffalo, 4,000 in Springfield, Mass., 3,200 in Bloomfield, N. J., 6,500 in Mansfield, Ohio, and a scattering in smaller plants.

According to the IUE, increases in pensions will bring the average for retired workers, including Social Security payments, to about \$125 a month.

Dentists Debunk Toothpaste Ads

CHICAGO, Sept. 2. — The American Dental Association said today that claims that new "anti-enzyme" tooth pastes prevent tooth decay are unwarranted.

"There is no acceptable evidence to date demonstrating that the daily use of such a dentifrice will prevent dental caries (tooth decay) although studies on the subject are now being made," an editorial in the ADA Journal said.

The ADA said that no toothpastes or powder on the market had been proved to have a usefulness beyond helping the toothbrush clean surfaces of the teeth.

March of Labor

(Continued from Page 7) increased the original press order by 30 percent and then learned in a matter of hours that we had underestimated the demand by thousands.

The special edition includes an analysis of the law's strikebreaking possibilities, photographs of victims and suggestions for action to compel repeal.

The quantity rates are 20 cents up to 50 copies and 15 cents each for more than 50. It may be ordered from March of Labor, 166 W. Washington St., Chicago 2.

McCarran

(Continued from Page 4) eign seamen are extremely harsh. Section 252 (b) provides that, if a seaman overstays his period of admission, or violates or manifests an "intention" to violate any of the conditions attached to his admission, he is subject to immediate and summary deportation, without even the limited rights established for ordinary deportation cases. Before being deported, the seaman can be fined \$500 and sent to jail for six months.

Those who drafted the Walter-McCarran Law left nothing to chance and exercised the full reaches of their wild fascist imaginations.

There is no possibility of escape for any non-citizen who ever indicated that he or she possessed an independent or progressive or human thought. And the non-citizen who today shows the slightest inclination to think at any time in the future may also be threatened with deportation proceedings.

Nor is the non-citizen in danger only as a result of his own thoughts. Using the principle by association, the law would deport non-citizens because of the way others think.

Thought control. Those who drafted this law

Prisoners

(Continued from Page 4) were tried by military courts. About 500 men were convicted as C.O.'s by these courts, and the sentences were savage. For example: 17 to death (none, however, was executed); 142 to life imprisonment; over 60 to terms ranging from 25 to 50 years in jail. In addition, about 125 men, who refused to register for the draft, were convicted and sentenced by civil courts—likewise receiving very stiff sentences.

The treatment meted out by American Army officers and prison officials to most of these 625 political prisoners rivals that later devised by nazi jailers. Prof. Merle Curti, in his book "Peace or War," published in 1936, has accurately summarized the incontrovertible evidence: "They were beaten; their eyes were gouged out; they were stripped and plunged for long periods under cold showers; prodded with bayonets; thrust head first into filthy latrines; chained in solitary confinement; manacled, and suspended from the wrists."

Seven prisoners died as a result of the torture; others went insane. The majority, however, remained unbroken, and as the result of a broad protest movement, the War Department itself, in December, 1918, issued an order prohibiting some of the most terrible forms of punishment. In doing so, the Department acknowledged what the government itself persistently denied—the presence of political prisoners. Explaining its prohibition—which applied to all under its control—the Department said: "The (punishments) clearly were not formulated with the political type prisoner in mind and their effectiveness as deterrents has been questionable. Men have returned for repeated experience of the severest form of discipline."

(Most numerous amongst the political prisoners during World War I, however, were the Socialist and I. W. W. fighters. To their story and the struggle to gain amnesty for them and all other political prisoners of the war, we shall turn in our next article.)